

Second College Edition

**The
American Heritage
Dictionary**

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ate the palatal nasal sound (ny), as in el in Portuguese to indicate nasalization, < Lat. *titulus*, superscription.] lat, or convex slab of material such as laid in rows to cover walls, floors, and gth of pipe made of clay or concrete, ains. 3. A hollow fired clay or concrete ing walls. 4. Tiles collectively. 5. A 2, as in mahjong. —tr.v. tiled, tiling, vide with tiles. [ME < OE *tigela* < Lat. ver.] —til'er n.
pl. tilefish or fish-es. Any of several the family Branchiostegidae, esp. *Loticeps*, of deep Atlantic waters, having [Tile-, short for NLat. *Lopholatilus*, he laying of tiles. 2. Tiles collectively.
tiling, tilts. To prepare (land) for the owing, harrowing, and fertilizing. [ME labor.] —til'a-ble adj.
—conj. 1. Until. 2. Before or unless.

mall chest, or compartment for money, ylle.]
t composed of an unconsolidated, het- of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders,

e cultivation of land. 2. Land that has

ty n. Any of various usually epiphytic *Tillandsia*, such as Spanish moss, of al America. [NLat., genus name, after 1693.]

hat tills land.
er used to turn a rudder and steer a of a crossbow < OFr. *telier*, wheel 'arium < Lat. *tela*.]
ot, esp. one that sprouts from the base ered, -ter-ing, -lers. To send forth til- 3 telgor.]

ing, tilts. —tr. 1. To cause to slope, as incline. 2. a. To aim or thrust (a lance) rge (an opponent). 3. To forge with a l. To slope; incline. 2. To joust. 3. To n inclination from the horizontal or oping surface, as of the ground. 2. The medieval sport in which two mounted harged together and attempted to un- . A thrust or blow with a lance. 4. A hammer. —Idiom. at full tilt. At full cause to fall, perh. of Scand. orig.] or awning for a boat, wagon, or cart, tilts. To cover with a tilt. [ME *telte*,

cultivation of land; tillage. 2. Tilled < *tillan*; to labor.]

y forge hammer having a pivoted lever, p and then allowed to drop.

An enclosed yard for tilting contests. tim'bal) n. A kettledrum. [Fr. *timbale*, < OSp. *atabal*, small drum < Ar.

-bäl', täm-) n. 1. A bland, custardlike n. fish, or vegetables baked in a drum- 2. The pastry mold in which a timbale timbal.]

Trees or wooded land considered as a Wood as a building material; lumber; wood, esp. a beam in a structure. c. A 3. Material: He's executive timber- g, -bers. To support or shore up with d to warn of a falling tree. [ME < OE.]

adj. 1. a. Constructed of or covered with exposed timbers. 2. Wooded.

-héd') n. Naut. A timber end that prod is used as a bollard.

t. A knot used for fastening a rope to be hoisted or towed.

ng) n. Timber or work made of it.

-land') n. Forested land considered

er line (tim'bar-lin') n. The limit of us regions beyond which trees do not

n to the trees on property belonging to

yish or whitish wolf, *Canis lupus*, of ions.

r-würk') n. The part of a structure is the framework of a boat or house.

y)n. The quality of a sound that distin- sounds of the same pitch and volume, ne of a musical instrument, a voice, or id. [Fr. < OFr.; timbrel < Med. Gk. *anum*.]

hat /hw which / t pit / t pie / tr pier / / oi noise / ou out / oo took / oo boat /

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tim-brel (tim'bräl) n. An ancient percussion instrument similar to a tambourine. [ME *timbre* < OFr. —see TIMBRE.]

time (tim) n. 1. a. A nonspatial continuum in which events occur in apparently irreversible succession from the past through the present to the future. b. An interval separating two points on this continuum, measured essentially by selecting a regularly recurring event, such as the sunrise, and counting the number of its occurrences during the interval; duration. c. A number, as of years, days, or minutes, representing such an interval. d. A similar number representing a specific point, such as the present, as reckoned from an arbitrary past point on the continuum. e. A system by which such intervals are measured or such numbers are reckoned: standard time; solar time. 2. Often times. An interval, esp. a span of years, marked by similar events; conditions, or phenomena; era: a time of troubles. 3. A suitable or opportune moment or season. 4. A moment or period designated, as by custom, for a given activity: harvest time; bed-time. 5. An appointed or fated moment, esp. of death: died before his time. 6. One of several instances. 7. An occasion. 8. Informal. A prison sentence. 9. a. The customary period of work: hired for full time. b. The period spent working. 10. The rate of speed of a measured activity: marching in double time. 11. The characteristic beat of musical rhythm: three-quarter time. —adj. 1. Of or relating to time. 2. Constructed so as to operate at a particular moment: a time bomb. 3. Payable on a future date or dates: a time loan. 4. Of or relating to installment buying. —tr.v. timed, timing, times. 1. To set the time for (an event or occasion). 2. To adjust to keep accurate time. 3. To regulate or adjust for the orderly sequence of movements or events: timed his leap beautifully. 4. To record the speed or duration of. 5. To set or maintain the tempo, speed, or duration of. —Idioms. against time. With a quickly approaching time limit, at one time. 1. Simultaneously. 2. At a period or moment in the past. at the same time. However; nonetheless. at times. On occasion; sometimes. behind the times. Out-of-date; old-fashioned, for the time being. Temporarily. from time to time. Once in a while; at intervals. gain time. To run too fast. Used of a timepiece. high time. Long overdue. in good time. 1. In a reasonable length of time. 2. When or before due. 3. Quickly. in no time. Almost instantly; immediately. in time. 1. Before a time limit expires. 2. Within an indefinite amount of passing time. 3. In proper tempo. keep time. 1. To indicate the correct time. 2. To maintain the tempo or rhythm. lose time. 1. To run too slowly. Used of a timepiece. 2. To delay advancement. on time. 1. According to schedule; promptly. 2. By paying in installments. [ME < OE *tima*, interval between events.]

time and a half n. A rate of pay that is one and a half times the regular rate, as for overtime work.

time and motion study n. An analysis of the efficiency with which an industrial operation is performed.

time bill n. A bill of exchange payable at an indicated future time.

time bomb n. A bomb with a detonating mechanism that can be set for a particular time.

time capsule n. A sealed container preserving articles and records of contemporary culture for perusal by scientists and scholars of the distant future.

time-card (tim'kârd') n. A card, either maintained by an employee or stamped by a time clock, recording the employee's arrival and departure time each day.

time clock n. A clock that records the arrival and departure times of employees, usually by punching timecards.

time deposit n. A bank deposit that cannot be withdrawn before a date specified at the time of deposit.

time dilatation also time dilation n. The relativistic slowing of a clock that moves with respect to a stationary observer.

time exposure n. 1. A photographic exposure made for a relatively long period of time. 2. An image made by time exposure.

time-honored (tim'on'ôrd) adj. Respected or adhered to because of age or age-old observance.

time immortal n. 1. Time long past, beyond memory or record. 2. Law. Time antedating legal records.

time-keeper (tim'kê'pôr) n. 1. A timepiece. 2. The person who keeps track of time, as in a sports event or in a place of employment. 3. A railroad dispatcher.

time-lapse (tim'lâps') adj. Of or using a motion-picture technique for filming a naturally slow process, as the unfolding of a leaf, by photographing it at intervals so that the continuous projection of the frames gives an accelerated view of it.

time-less (tim'lis) adj. 1. Independent of time; unending; eternal. 2. Unaffected by time; ageless. 3. Obs. Untimely. —time-less-ly adv. —time-less-ness n.

time loan n. A loan to be paid within or by a specified time.

time lock n. A lock set to open at a specific time.

time-ly (tim'le) adj. -li-er, -li-est. 1. Occurring at a suitable or opportune time; well-timed. 2. Archaic. Early; premature. —adv. 1. Opportunely; in time. 2. Archaic. Early; soon. —time-li-ness n.

time-machine n. A machine or device that in theory permits travel into the future and the past.

time money n. A time loan.

time note n. A promissory note or similar instrument specifying a date or dates of payment.

time-ous (ti'mas) adj. Scot. Timely. —time-ous-ly adv.

time-out also time out (tim'out') n. 1. A brief cessation of play at the request of a sports team for rest or consultation. 2. A short break from work or play.

time out of mind n. Time immemorial (sense 2).

time-piece (tim'pês') n. An instrument that measures, registers, or records time.

tim-er (ti'môr) n. 1. A person who keeps track of time; time-keeper. 2. A timepiece, esp. one used for measuring intervals of time. 3. A switch or regulator that controls or activates another mechanism at fixed intervals.

time reversal n. A mathematical operation representing a transformation from a given physical system undergoing a given sequence of events to a system in which the exact reverse sequence of events is undergone.

times (timz) prep. Multiplied by: Five times two is ten.

time-saving (tim'sâ'ving) adj. Serving to save time through an efficient method or a shorter route; expeditious. —time-saver n.

time-serv-er (tim'sûr'vôr) n. A person who conforms to the prevailing ways and opinions of his time or condition for personal advantage; opportunist. —time-serv-ing adj. & n.

time-sharing (tim'shâr'ing) n. 1. A technique permitting many users simultaneous access to a central computer through remote terminals. 2. The joint ownership or lease of vacation property through which the principals occupy the property individually for set periods of time. —time-share' v. (-shared, -sharing, -shares).

time sheet n. A sheet that records the number of hours worked by employees during a pay period.

time signature n. Mus. A symbol, commonly in the form of a numerical fraction, placed on a staff to indicate the meter.

times sign n. The symbol \times used to indicate multiplication.

time study n. Time and motion study.

time-table (tim'tâ'bal) n. A schedule listing the times at which certain events, such as arrivals and departures at a transportation station, are expected to take place.

time-tested (tim'tes'tid) adj. Proved effective over a long period of time: a time-tested recipe.

time warp n. A discontinuity or distortion held to occur in the flow of time.

time-work (tim'wûrk') n. Work paid for in specified time units, as by the hour. —time-work'er n.

time-worn (tim'wôr'n, -wôr'n') adj. 1. Showing the effects of long use or wear. 2. Used too often; trite.

time zone n. Any of the 24 longitudinal divisions of the earth's surface in which a standard time is kept, the primary division being that bisected by the Greenwich meridian. Each zone is 15 degrees of longitude in width, with local variations, and observes a clock time one hour earlier than the zone immediately to the east.

tim-id (tim'id) adj. -er, -est. 1. Shrinking from dangerous or difficult circumstances; hesitant or fearful. 2. Shrinking from public attention; shy. [Lat. *timidus* < *timere*, to fear.] —tim-id-ly (ti-mid'le) adv. —tim-id-ness n. —tim-id-ty (ti-mid'it-ē) n.

tim-ing (ti'ming) n. The art or operation of regulating occurrence, pace, or coordination to achieve the most desirable effects, as in music, the theater, athletics, or in a machine.

ti-moc-ra-cy (ti-môk'râ-sē) n. pl. -cies. 1. A state described by Plato as being governed on principles of honor and military glory. 2. An Aristotelian state in which civic honor or political power is proportional to the property one owns. [OFr. *tymocra-cie* < Med. Lat. *timocratia* < Gk. *timokratia*; *timē*, honor, value + *-kratia*, -cracy.] —ti-mo-cra-tic (ti-mô-krâ'tik) adj.

tim-or-ous (tim'ôr-as) adj. Full of apprehensiveness; timid. [ME *tymerous* < OFr. *timoreus* < Med. Lat. *timorosis* < Lat. *timor*, fear < *timere*, to fear.] —tim-or-ous-ly adv. —tim-or-ous-ness n.

tim-o-thy (tim'ô-thē) n. A grass, *Phleum pratense*, native to Eurasia, having narrow, cylindrical flower spikes and widely cultivated for hay. [Prob. after Timothy Hanson, an 18th-cent. American farmer who reportedly took the grass from New York to the Carolinas.]

Tim-o-thy (tim'ô-thē) n. 1. A Christian leader and legendary martyr of the 1st century A.D. 2. See table at Bible.

tim-pa-ni also tym-pa-ni (tim'pâ-nē) pl.n. A set of kettledrums. [Ital., pl. of *timpano*, kettledrum < Lat. *tympanum*, drum. —see TYMPANUM.] —tim-pa-nist n.

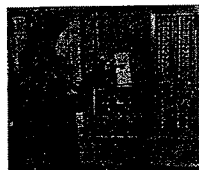
tim-pa-num (tim'pâ-nem) n. Variant of tympanum.

tin (tin) n. 1. Symbol Sn A malleable, silvery metallic element obtained chiefly from cassiterite. It is used to coat other metals to prevent corrosion, and forms part of numerous alloys, such as soft solder, pewter, type metal, and bronze. Atomic number 50; atomic weight 118.69; melting point 231.89°C; boiling point 2,270°C; specific gravity 7.31; valences 2, 4. 2. Tin plate. 3. A tin container or box. 4. Chiefly Brit. A container for preserved foodstuffs; can. —tr.v. tinned, tin-ning, tins. 1. To plate or coat with tin. 2. Chiefly Brit. To preserve or pack in tins; can. [ME < OE.]

tin-a-mou (tin'â-môo') n. Any of various chickenlike or quail-like birds of the family Tinamidae, of Central and South America. [Fr. < Galibi *tinamu*.]

timbrel

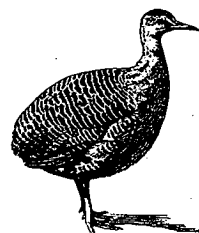
tinamou



time clock



timothy

George Misch Sutton
tinamou

p pop / r roar / s sauce / sh ship, dish / t tight / th thin, path / th this, bathe / ū cut / ūr urge / v valve / w with / y yes / z zebra, size / zh vision / a about, item, edible, gallop, circus / æ Fr. feu, Ger. schön / ū Fr. tu, Ger. über / KH Ger. ich, Scot. loch / N-Fr. bon.